

a situation, between which there is but a shade

of difference in effect.

Several politicians will go out of office,

and will be obliged to resort to other means

to obtain a livelihood, whereas they will

unquestionably make a very considerable

clamor. They will predict great tribulation

as the result of their disfranchisement, but

in the course of time will learn that the

country is better able to do without them

than they are to do without the country.

Several institutions very costly and cum-

bersome will also become obsolete, and the

buildings where they are located will go into

a state of dilapidation; the result of which

will be quite a saving of cost to the people,

and a proportionate increase in the reward

of labor and the stimulus to legitimate enter-

prise.

The idea has been sedulously inculcated

that, in case of a dissolution or a secession,

it will be the duty, or the necessity, of the

divided members to pitch into each other for

a war of extermination; and this ridiculous

notion has been made to figure largely in the

performances of those whose political

capital consists in at once threatening and

deprecating such a terrible event. If the

people of the United States shed a great deal

of blood over the results of the wranglings

of their party politicians, they are much

greater fools than we take them for. Necessity

for a quarrel there will be none; good

will come out of one thing will be little;

and stomach for fight, when the time arrives

to begin, we suspect, will be no more plentiful

than the other motives.

It has been zealously inculcated by several

influential gentlemen who have unfortunately

lived to the age of petrification, that

"our sacred Constitution" is the end of all

human wisdom—that it embodies sagacity

and public virtue such as no longer exist

among the degenerate sons of revolutionary

sires, and that, if once set aside and violated,

there is no hope of another, through the

want of the prudence and honesty necessary

for its fabrication. If the Constitution is

better than the people, that of itself is good

ground for its repeal; for the institutions of

every community should be the true reflec-

tions of the popular character. The mosaic

disposition—so we are informed upon ex-

cellent authority—was the most perfect gov-

ernment that ever was devised for man; and

yet, how could we live under it? It is too good

for us; it was too good for the people for

whose use it was framed, and, therefore, in

many respects, its symmetry was destroyed

out of indulgence to their wicked propensi-

ties. There is probably no people in the

world who are not perfectly competent to

devise and set in motion at any time, as good

a government as they are capable to enjoy;

and therefore all apprehensions on that head

in respect to the people of the United States

are idle to the last degree.

Like the millennium to the disputants who

figure at the commencement of this article,

or like the deluge to the gentlemen outside

the ark who sought shelter from the opening

shower, the "ruin of our country" does not

promise after all to be much of an event. It

is questionable if it may not come upon us

before we are aware of it, and if it should

be upon us, and not be discovered, if philo-

sophers may not debate whether it has ar-

rived, or is yet to appear, and if future his-

torians may not—as in the case of the down-

fall of the Roman Empire—differ by several

centuries as to the time when it occurred.

There is, therefore, not much occasion for

disturbance. We may sit at ease on the top

of our volcano, and, without a particle of

terror, permit Mr. Samson Keitt to fumble

about the pillars of the Constitution.

We do not feel inclined to permit the

charge made against us in the *Enquirer* of

yesterday—that we have been guilty, "to the

extent of our power of inflicting an injury

upon the trade and business of Cincinnati

with the South"—to pass without some notice.

The charge, if it came from a responsible

source, would be a heavy one—the heaviest

An English View of Secession in the United

States.

Remarking upon a small volume, entitled

*Secession Doomed*, by an Englishman namedEdge, the *Westminster Review*, for October,

ventures the following prophecy respecting

the result of political disturbances in the

United States:

His confident anticipation of the success of

the Republican party is perhaps better

grounded than his equally confident conclu-

sion that the effect of such a victory of the

anti-slavery party would suspend, if not al-

together destroy, the productiveness of the

slave of the South. In the face of a decided

defeat, the South would probably content

themselves with the reflection that they have

fought their cause to the last, and having

little to reproach themselves with in the way

of omission, would soon come to the conclu-

sion that the inevitable must be endured—

that a hopeless continuance of the struggle

could lead to good results, and that this is the

more probable, as they must be conscious

that such constant efforts as have been called

for at their hands for the last few years are

more exhausting than defeat, and that after

such exertions defeat is not only irretriev-

able, but may be accepted without dishonor.

If the North pursue their victory with

moderation and offer a golden bridge to

their opponents, everything would lead us

to suppose that the threatened appeal to

arms, which has done such service as a men-

ace, will be seen to change character, to the

disadvantage of the South. No doubt the

idea, that "I dare not" would be found to

wait upon "I would" too closely for it ever

to be entered upon as a course of action; the

responsibility would shift to the South, and

in relation to the positive good that could be

hoped for.

The only thing to be dreaded for the

State is a somewhat closer election. If the

North secure itself securely and easily, and

lately, and gain not only the victory—as it

certainly ought—but an overwhelming one, as

it certainly ought, the over-anticipated

victory will meet with a cold reception, and

upon that career of progress and improve-

ment which it often assumes to have al-

ready opened; because it has the well-

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' PROTECTIVE

UNION. THE EVENING, November 19, 1894.

It is necessary that you be at the meeting

of the Executive Committee on Monday

next, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of

THOS. DOLAN.

BEFORE NOTICING A PATENT

Medicine we have to be convinced that it

is not a swindle, and that it is not a

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